EUROPE.

News by the Atlantic Cable to the 29th inst.

CHEERING SIGNS OF PEACE

The Troops in Canada to be Increased in View of a Fenian Invasion.

Prance Awaking to a Sense of Her Shortcomings Toward the United States.

THE EMPRESS CARLOTTA AT MIRAMAR.

MAXIMILIAN'S ABDICATION EXPECTED.

Peace Between Austria and Italy Certain.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA

Constantinople in a State of Siege.

The Interior Towns of Russia Proffering Hospitality to the United States Embassy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

PEACE.

Cheering Signs of the End of the War. LONDON Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1666

News from the continent shows that the treaties are being speedily concluded, and the hostile troops evacuating the countries they occupied.

ENGLAND.

Additional Troops for Canada. LONDON, Thursday noon, Aug. 30, 1856.

The Canadian Government has asked the Home Government to send more troops to Canada, owing to apprehended trouble with the United States, growing ont of the expected Fenian invasion and the modification of the Neutrality laws of the United States. The Government has decided to send two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry to Canada, and preparations are making for their departure.

PRANCE.

French Opinion on the Friendly Relations Between the United States and Hussin.

Pauls, Thursday evening, Aug. 30, 1866. The Debats, in an editorial to-day, alludes to the honors paid to the American Embassy in Russia, and after making the significant inquiry "What is the value of the demonstration between the United States and Russia ?" says that "France has done little to renew the old friendship between herself and the United States.

MEXICO.

Maximilian's Abdiention Expected.

PAUS, Thursday Evening, Aug. 30, 1866. The belief grows here that Maximil an will abdicate the Crown of Mexico.

PRUSSIA.

The Text of the Trenty of Peace Identical with the Preliminaries.

Bentis, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1886. The text of the Austro-Prussian treaty in all the chief points is the same as the preliminaries.

Address from Leipsic in Favor of the Union of

An address from Leipsic has been sent to the Prussian Legislature in favor of the union of Saxony with

Negotiations Opened With Italy-Peace Certain.

3 VIENNA Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1866. Gen. Menebrea has been cordially received. Negotiations have been opened. Austria will not demand any compensation for the defenses of Venetia. Peace in Italy is certain.

ITALY.

The Empress of Mexico at Miramar.

TRIESTE, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1866. The Empress of Mexico was received at Vicenza by Prince Humbert, and officially at Padua by King Victor Emanuel, his Generals, &c. She arrived at Miramar to-day, and was received by the military and

Denial of Negotiations Between the Italian and Papal Governments.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1866, The rumored negotiations between the Italian and Papal Governments is denied.

RELGIUM.

Prince Iturbide at Brussels. BRUSSELS, Wednesday, Aug. 39, 1866.

Prince Iturbide of Mexico and Melvain are here.

the Interior Towns to the United States

Complimentary Addresses and Invitations from

Moscow, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1866. The United States embassy have received complia large number of the principal cities and towns in the interior of Russia.

Unsettled State of Affairs-Progress of the Insurrection-Constantinople in & State of

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1866. Affairs in Turkey are in a bad state. The revolt in Candia progresses. The inhabitants (Cretans) have asserted their independence of the Turkish Empire. Constantinople is announced in a state of siege.

GREECE.

The Insurrection in Candin-European War Vessels expected at Athens.

ATHENS, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1866. The insurgents at Candia continue to fortify their positions. Families are emigrating to Greece. European war ships are expected.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market. LIVERPOOL, Thursday noon, Aug. 30 .- The Cotton market is weak, and prices are declining. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 beles. Middling Uplands, 13id.

Liverpool Brendstuffs Market. LIVERPOOL, Thursday noon, Aug. 30 .- The Liver pool Breedstuffs Market is without change.

Liverpool Provision Market. LIVERPOOL, Thursday noon, Aug. 30 .- The Provi sion Market is unchanged.

London Money Market. LONDON, Thursday noon, Aug. 30, 1866.

The money market is easier. The Bank of England to day : luced its rate of discount to Consols have advanced, and are quoted at 891 for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Thursday noon, August 30, 1866.

The market for American Socurities is better. The current prices are: U. S. 5-20s, 724; Erie shares, 454; Illinois Centrals

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday evening, Aug. 30 .- The Cotton market closes unchanged at the rates current at noon. The rates foot up 10,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market. LIVERPOOL, Thursday evening, Aug. 30.-The

Breadstuffs market is flat and prices are nominel, with a Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday evening, August 30 .- The Provision market is unchanged. The Tallow market is very

London Money Market. London, Thursday evening, August 30,-Consols

American Securittes.

London, Thursday evening, Aug. 30, 186d. The market for American securities is steady, though

U. S. bonds close a trille easier. The closing quotations are: United States Five-Twenties 72; Illinois Central Shares 79; M RINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOV S. Thursday, August 30-Noon,-The

steamship Erin, from New York August 18, arrived this The steamship Etna, from New-York August 18, arrived

this morning. Both vessels have sailed for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPION. Thursday, August 30—Noon.—The steam-ship New York from New-York August 18, arrived here this morning, and, a or landing the mails, left for Bremer.

ARMY GAZETTE.

[By Telegraph.]

VOLUNTEAR OFFICERS MISTERED OUT.

The following order from the Wor Department mustering into fearvice a number of volunteer officers was promulgated

ORDERS NO. 479.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 479.

WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON D. C. 2

August 20, 1006. No. 1004. No. 79, M. [Extract II.]—Inder the provisions of General Order No. 29. May, 1861, from this office, the services of the Lilewing-named officers ring an longer required they are hereby henorably mostered one service of the Linted States, to lake effect from the dates set up-

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General.

RELIEVED.

Brevet Cols, Josiah Simpson, and L. A. Edwards, Sargeons
J. S. A., from duty as members of the Retiring Board at

Philadelphia.

ORDERED.

Brevet Brig. Gen. J. M. Cuyler, and Brevet Col. J. J. Milhan, Surgeons U. S. A., to duty as members of Retiring Board at Philadelphia.

DISCHARGED.

Hospital Steward John E. West, U. S. A.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NAVY GAZETTE.

[By Telegraph.]

ORDERRID.

August 23—Capt. S. D. Trenchard, to duty as Light-house Inspector of Fourth District.

August 23—Rear-Admiral Joshus R. Sands, from duty as Light-house Inspector of Teath District, and waiting orders. Commodore L. M. Powell, from duty as Light-house inspector of Third District, and waiting orders. Commodore William H. Gardner, from Light-house Inspector of Rieventh District, and waiting orders. Commodore John Redd, from duty as Light-house Inspector of Fourth District, and waiting orders. Capt. F. B. Ellison, from duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the Sixth District, and ordered to duty as Inspector of the Tenth District. Commander J. M. Waiton kons duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the Third District. Commander J. M. Waiton kons duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the Twith District, and waiting orders. Commander A. S. Baldwin from duty an Navy Nard. N. Y., and appointed Lighthouse Inspector of the Seventh District, and his resignation accepted. The steamer Lockswanns, Capt. Win. R. Reynolds, arrived off Horta Fayal on July 30 last, 12 days New York. All on board were well. She was to sail for Rio de Jameire, thence to Honolulu, touching at Valparaiso.

Prize lists for the capture of the Steamer Florids, by the United States steamer Wachusett, are undergoing preparations by the accepturing officers of the Treasury and the money

Boatswain Edward Kenney, from steamer Sarana*, and waiting orders: Boatswain William Green, from storeship Po-tomac, and ordered to duty in Gulf Squadron. B SORABLY DISCHARGED.

August 27.—Acting Easign R. S. Proudfit; Mates E. D. onover and F. C. Lulley, Acting First Assistant Engineer

s. T. Hathaway. August 18.—Act. g Second Assistant Engineer Richard S. Taylor.

August 16.—Joh: J. Pearce.

August 18.—Act: ; Third Assistant Engineer T. Benton

MISCELLANEOUS. mentary addresses and invitations, by telegraph, from | Master B. O. Petinaranis rayonin appointment of Acting

THE DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORL.

REVIEW OF THE WEST POINT CADETS.

SPIRIT OF THE RIVER TOWN.

THE RECEPTION AT ALBANY.

Speeches by President Johnson, Secreta y Seward and Governor Fenton.

The President and Suite rose early on Thursday moraing to take their departure for West Point and Albany by the or Queen. The carriages were in waiting in the vielt !! the President would wish to take a drive round the Cen ral

About 18 carriages were in attendance, beside a handseme four-wheel drag drawn by four spirited horses. The Prisi-dent's carriage was also drawn by four horses, and was be

same as that used in the procession yesterday. A crowd of about 300 persons congregated in front of as hotel, but made no demonstration whatever. At 2.21 having first partaken of a cup of coffee, the Presi-dent, accompanied by Mayor Hoffman, Mr. Sewird, and Mr. A. T. Stewart, made his appearance, and qui ily stepped into the carriage.

There was no cheering by the assembly, and no recognition

whatever passed between them and the President. In fact, but little interest appeared to be awakened in the neighbors hood by the presence of this distinguished party.

The President looked none the worse for the banquet and fatigues of the previous day, while Mr. Seward looked lively,

and ready for any amount of work. THE PRESIDENT'S CARRIAGE entained President Johnson, with Mayer Hoffman on his right hand. Secretary Seward sat with his back to the houses and facing the President, with Mr. A. T. Stewart on his left,

THE SECOND CARRIAGE
consisted of Mr. Leonard W. Jerome's drag, drawn by bur
horses, driven by Mr. Jerome. In this, or rather cutside of
it and Gon. Grant abourside Mr. Jerome on the box seat,
while behind sat Gene. Meade and Butterfield. On the seats
in the rear of the body of the carriage were several stoff. fil-

oers and two liveried footmen.

Gen. Grant looked exceedingly well and had the farcette Havana, which he smoked in slence, looking quietly upos the sene around him. Gen. Mende seemed in a more communicative mood, and chatted freely with Gen. Butterfield and Ar. Jerome.

contained the following gentlemen; Gen. McCullum, Meers. Richard Schell, L. H. Garrison, Collector Smythe, Augustus Schell, Surveyor Wakeman, Secretary Welken, Dr. E. Dekelan, and members of the press, as well as a large number of other personaces, who were present at the reception on Wedness as. As the earlings drove off, the crowd waved their hats, and gave the President a parring cheer, to which he repeat diy responded. Leaving the hotel, the Presidential party groceeded along Fifth-ave, and through Central Park, and through direct to Manhattanville. There was no excitement or demonstration along the line of route, though the party being recognized were repeatedly saluted. The drive was a very pleasant one, and doubtless sharpened. specifies of the whole party, who caloyed a hearty and a stantial breakfast on board the steamer. The President was atgly pleased with his drive through Central Park, which was not however of an extended character.

Extended character.

GEN. GRANT AGAIN A VICTOR.

During the drive through the Park, and when near the Fitth ave, entrance Gen. Grant took the reins from Mr. Jerome, and skillfally drove the four spiritude borses. He soon turned them from the line, and nrging them forward at their greatest speed, thus challenged any of the party to a rice. Mr. Hewitt, of the American Express Company, who drove for the President, accepted the challenge, and for the distance of half a mile the racers had no lone contest and made good time. Gen. Grant's horses, however, regularly gained soon the President's and soon fairly distanced them, the President and soon fairly distanced them, the President acknowledging his defeat by waving his hat to the victors.

The steamer River Queen, which had been specially engreed for the convernance of the President and suite up the Hudson, was early moored at the pier foot of Twenty-second-st, and their received the hagagage of the party. This hagagage was drawn by six horses.

there embark.

The River Queen at last east off from the pier and stesshed to the foot of One hundred-and-thirty-first-st. Monhatten life. The President and his friends arrived here at 8:40 o'clock and as 0 o'clock the vessel left the pier. A few of the massing vascels sainted the party. Same of the people assen bled on the pier-numbering from 100 to 200-cheered the President, who, with many of his friends, had passed the upper deck and the President bowed, and bowed again, and was soon lest the view of those on shore. Thus ended the visit of the 1 lief Magistrate of the Nation to its chief city.

WEST POINT.

ARRIVAL AT WEST POINT. Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune. W ser POINT, Thursday, Aug. 30, 1866. The Presidential party arrived here this morning at 114 o'clock on the steamer River Queen.

The officers in charge of the Academy, headed by th. Superintendent Gen. Pitcher, met the party at the landing and
escorped them to the carriages. A squadron of cavalry a
battalion of expineers, and a hattery of artiflery former, the
escort, preceded by the regular Academy band.

The President and party, on entering the Academy
grounds were honored with a salute, and were first escorfed
to the Library, where the officers on daty at the Point were
formally presented to the President. He was then takes to
the camp of the Carlets. It has been the custom to leak
camp on the 28th of August, preparatory to commencie, the
Fall course of studies but this year, owing to the intended
viet of the President, the ceremony was postponed unt; this
evening.

rist of the President the Ceremony was personal and ority of them ladies, who proceeded to the camp, which was sit sted on a beautiful plain, and the bright uniforms of the Cades and officers, the many-colored dresses of the ladies, the white tents and the contrast presented by nature and srt in the eight day, formed a picture for a painter.

At a given signal, the tents, under the magic touch f the Cadets, fell to the ground, and almost as quickly disapt ared from sight. This done the Cadets formed for review, and the President proceeded to the residence of Gen. Pitcher, here a number of ladies were introduced to him.

THE SEVIEW.

President proceeded to the residence of Gen. Pitcher, where a number of ladies were introduced to him.

The President took his stand on the parade ground, accompanied by A. T. Stewart, Gens. Grant. Leade, Pitcher, Collom. Rawlings, Admiral Fairmant, and other officers, and Secretarios Seward and Welle, and Postmaster General Randall. The Cadets, under the command of Col. Black marched in column of review before the President at quick time and double-quick time, forung into line from the latter with a suddenne's and precision that was astonishing. The Cadets number deep men, 70 of whom were newly appointed, and had been at the cadets had been exercised in battalion drill, but all their movements were perfect, and Gens. Grant and Mead both pronounced it a pretty sight, and said it was very well done.

As the battalion was passing on the double-quick A. T. Stewart remarked to Gen. Meade: "General, you had some of this double-quicking at Gettysburg, had you not?" Yes." replied the General, "both ways, but finally we got the month of this double-quicking at Gettysburg, had you not?" Yes." AFTER THE REVIEW.

As the boat left the landing, the officers of the Academy, the New-York Committee and the people collected there united in cheering the President, Gen. Grant, Admiral Farrag, t and Secretary Seward.

UP THE HUDSON.

UP THE HUDSON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Albany, Thursday, Ang. 24, 58.

The trip up the river was a delightful one. The weather was charming, a fresh breeze was blowing, and the whole party seemed to enjoy the excursion. Shortly a er the boat left Manhattanville the President and party breathasted, Along the Hights, above New-York, numerous partie were congregated, who waved flags, bats, and handkerchiefs as the boat passed. THE RIVER TOWNS.

The river towns generally made a demonstration of gome kind—ringing belix firing gues, or displaying flars—but at some points the enthusiaem was very weak. The boats passed coming and going were decorated with buntle, and suigited the Presidential party with steam-whistle as theil, and, in some instances, dippell their flags. The River Queen always returned the compliment.

YONKERS.

Yonkers made the finest display, but this perhaps any be attributed to the fact that it is the residence of Radford, the Copperhead representative in Congress from that distress, who is after office, and his friends who expect them was a their money on powder and flags.

dined, the dinner being served by Delmonico. Two tables were set in the cabin, one of which was presided over by the President and the other by Secretary Seward. The Secretary of State created great sport by calling upon Gen Grant and Admiral Farragut, who sat beside the President, for specches, characterizing them as the orators of the occasion.

When Newburgh was passed the President retired to a state-room for a few hours reat, and the River Queen pursued the even tenor of her way up the river, acknowledging, with bell and whistle, the salustations from shore and passing boats.

The Hudson and hillside at Hudson were lined with people, the ladies being numerous, and presented a very protty spectacle. A band of music was stationed on the balcony of a building fronting the water, and a cannon on the top of the hill gave forth a loud welcome. The boat sailed slowly by, when the people had an opportunity of seeing the President and his distinguished companions.

Some 10 miles below the city the steamboat Metamera, with the Mayor and Aldermen of Albany, drew up slongside of the River Queen, and the Mayor came on board, Gen. Van Vliet introduced Mayor Thacher to Mr. Seward, and Mr. Seward introduced into the President. The Aldermen were then severally introduced.

Gen. Van Vliet introduced Mayor Thacher to Mr. Soward, and Mr. Seward introduced.

Mr. Seward introduced.

Mr. Seward facetionally asked the Mayor whether the President world be allowed to stop in Albany all night; if not, that they would take the boat on through. The Mayor smiled as though the Secretary was poking fun at him.

SPECCH OF THE MAYOR OF ALBANY.

After the Mayor and Aldermen had shaken hands with Gen.

Grant and Admiral Farragut the Mayor said:

Mr. Passinext: lo behalf of the Common Council and the citizens of Aibany I have the hence to tender to you, to the members of your Cabinet, to the distinguished officers of the army and may, and the eminent gentlemen of the diplomatic cores, a certain and sample whole to the city. With regard to yourself, sir, we beg you to accept this welcome, not simply as a mark of respect for the high position you creapy as Chief Nagatrate of the nation, but as a tribute to your resound worth, and as a gradeful eaknowledgment of your services to the country. We cannot forget how earnestly you espensed the cause of the Union at the outset of the late unhappy war, how zealously you devoted your masterly shifties, your time and uniting energies to its preservation, how nobly you supported the administration of your lamested predecesor, and how, in the dark hours of disaster, you stayed his sands when they were heavy, and cheered his heart when it was sad. Since your clevation to the Fresidency, although r scombibilities were devolved upon any of your predecessors, you have exhibited the same fieldly to your official obligations, the same patricitien, and

Albany was reached at 7:10, and there a perfect ovation was accorded the President. About 3:00 people had assembled on the steamshippharf, and as the President and his distinguished fellow travelers stepped on the lunding and walked between the lines of the Burgess Corps, the military and the police draws up to receive them, the enthusiasm of the crowd found vent he cheer after older. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs, men burrahed, the military presented arms, the cannon thundered forth their hourse notes of welcome, and the shrill whisties of the steamboats swelled the tumuit of re-leasing.

The carriages in waiting were quickly filled, and the procession formed in the following order: The Fire Department, under Chief Engineer McQuade; the Albany squadron of cayalry, the Tenth Regiment, the Twenty-fifth Regiment and the Burgess corps seeing as guard of honor. The line of procession lay along Broadway to Ferry, thence to Pearl and up State-at, to the Capitol.

Presentations took place on reaching the Capitol. The Burgers Corps opened a path through the capitol. The Burgers Corps opened a path through the crowd to the east front of the building, and the Governor met the President on the stope. The crowd was so great that the members of the Senate who followed the Governor were mable to get out of the building, and Gov. Fenton's address and the President's reply, owing to the our "slow which reigned, were not heard by half a de" people.

EFFECH OF GOV. FENTON.

The Governor spoke as follows:
Mr. Prassrowst. With high considerations for the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, is didress you words of vesicoms in behalf of our citizens and the people of the State whose capitol you with. We extend to you and to your subte heapthilly and greeting, and decire your asfe conduct as you go bence to pay hour to the memory of the famented Douglas, to the State shot divinguished as the home

catend to you and to your saits negativity and greeling, and deyour and conduct as you go hence to pay hours to the memory of
famented Douglas, to the State also distinguished as the he
and final resting-place of the partiest and martyr. Lince
I have no power to give due expression to the feelie
of this assemblage of citizens, nor to expression to the feelie
spect and magnatimity of the whole peop'e upon an occasion
marked as the coming to our capital and to our house of the Preside
of the United States. In their name I give assurance to your Exc bency of their fieldity, particulars and leadons laterest in all that
lates to the good order, progress, and feedom of all the States,
their carriest hope that pence will seem open up to the people of it
whole land a new field of greater liberty, properly and power,
REFLY OF THE PRISIDENT.

The President transked the Governor. He said:
I accopt with pleasurest the welcome, you have extended to me:
I recopt with pleasurest the welcome, you have extended to me:
I The I would be the said of the United States, and I beg to return you my sincer
thanks for the kind sentiments you have extended to ward time.

IN THE EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

President of the United States, and 1 or a type seed toward me, thanks for the kind sentiments you have expressed toward me.

IN THE EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

The President and party were then condusted to the Executive Chamber by the Governor, and the members of the Senate followed. Gov. Featon introduced the President. Secretary Seward, Secretary Welles, and Gen. Grant and Admiral Farraguit to the Senate and other State officials.

SPERIFOR SECRETARY SEWARD.

SPERII OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward was evidently affected by his surrous ings, and when he was introduced he said. In this building need no introduction. I bring to the capital of the State New York the giver of peace, of reconciliation and a restore Union.

need no introduction. I bring to the capital of the Store of New York the giver of peace, of reconciliation and a restored Union.

AT THE HOTEL.

The party were then reconducted to their carriages by the Mayor and the Committee of Aldermen, and the procession reformed and proceeded to the Delayan House.

At 10½ o'close the Johnson Club, 97 in number, each bearing a dozen Roman candles, marched to the Delayan House, accompanied by a bress band, and are naded the President. One transparence bore the words, "Johnson Club, and another "Sherman and Sheridan," Your correspondent has just been speaking to one of the members of the Cieb, who, in reply to a query as to its strength, said: "I don't know, Sir; I don't beiong bere at all; I was standing on the street and they shoved this "(nearing the Roman candles) "into my hand." About 10 clock the Roman candles were let off, canaing one of the flags on the hotel and the cartains to take fire. There was a grand rush through the hotel, but the fire was ston extinguished.

The President appeared at one of the wandows after the dinner and made a second edition of his New York speech. About 1,000 persons were assembled outside the hotel. He denomed Congress, jorified the tailor's profession and wound up by asking them to support. "My Polory with the ballot. After the President concluded, Secretary Seward was introduced by the Mayor, and was received with cheers. He made a few rambling tomarks, and, upon being cailed upon to speak louder, said that he could not, for the organs of speech had been injured by the hand of an assessin. He refused to speak natil the people declared whether therworld listen to him or not, as some one in the crowd had made a disparaging remark; and upon a general desire being expressed that he should speak be congratulated himself upon not being forgottee in his old stumping ground. The only point made was in complimenting. Andrew Johnson as the only mas in Congress from the 15 slavy States who aspread with him in his determination at the contreak of

It is a fiture state.

The President spoke for over an hour, and went over all the ground he has covered in his former spacehas. He warmed up as he proceeded, and exhibited more feeling than he has on any occasion since he left. Washington. He challenged any one in power or out of power to prove that he had ever violated a single principle of the platform of the party which placed Mr. Lincoln and himself in nomination for President and Vice-President. The crowd amused itself by side remarks, and when e inquired to whom as had been a traitor, they responded "Thad. Stevens" and "Gen Butler." They at the same time urged the hanging of Stevens and Davis. The crowd decidedity sympathized with the President, and gave satisfactory responses to all his questions and requests.

The dinner was a tame affair. No tousts were proposed, because those who entertained the President's party were of different politics, and if was found someholdy feelings might be hurt. After the screenade, to which the President responded, there were other screenades, and the thing was kept up until 1 o'clock.

CHICAGO.

Copyerhead representative in Congress from that disir t, who is after office, and his friends who expect them was a their money on powder and fags.

On the landing at Pongsheepsie, some 1,500 people were waiting to see the President and his companions, and boost passed close alongside to give them an opportunity, it. President and his companions, and he boost passed close alongside to give them an opportunity, it. President and his companions, and he control of the "Alpha Deita Phiand his Cabron the streets through which the President merchants along the streets through which the President man his Cabron their other will hang out banners on their outer walls, from one side of the street to the other, with the following methods inscribed thereon: "Traitors must the following methods in Brainand Holl this the following methods inscribed thereon: "Traitors must the following methods in Brainand Holl this the following methods in

men must rule the South;" "If I were President of the United States and found you guilty of treason I would try you for treason, convict you of treason and hang you for treason."

United States and convict you of treason and hang you for treason."

THE ACTION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

A leading morning paper says, editorially: "A few days since application was made to the Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade for the use of their spicalid hall, in which to receive the President and his Cabinet while on their virt to this city. The Directors, laboring under the impression that the President was coming to the city only to lay a corner-stone of the monument of the late Sonator Douglas, and not on an electioneering tour, granted the request and tendered the committee of arrangements the use of their hall. Since then, however, there have been serious regrets on the subject and no small amount of indignation has been expressed by members of the Board of Trade concerning the matter. Some of the Directors, too, are heartily sick of their action, and desire to reconsider it, but having already compromised themselves they are in a quandary. They now regret not having submitted the queesion to a full meeting of the Board, as ought to have been done, when they would have been relieved of all responsibility in the matter."

Special Dispatch to The N. V. Tribune.

Chicago. Thursday, Aug. 30, 1866.

The Directors of the Board of Trade we been to-day considering the matter of the use of their hall for the Presidential reception next week. They will make recommendations to the Board, which will be voted on to-morrow in open meeting. We understand that it will be proposed to tender the hall to the Douglas Monument Association, on the expressed condition that it be used for no political purpose whatever.

A COPERHEAD REQUEST. Important Dispatch from Gen. Sheridan The Former Declares that Nine-tenths of the He Expresses His Regret that the Military were not

political purpose whatever.

A coppense whatever.

A coppense of this city says editorially: "If there is anything that can make us regret the commer of President Jehason to Chicago it is that it occupies time which might to fill d in choking off Black Republicans who are eating his bread and batter and abusing their benefactor. It is aty that all these men have not a single official neck so at the might throttle them all at once."

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, August 30, 1868, THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION LEAGUE.

The strongest organization here opposed to the President's usurpation policy is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union League. This association number over 1,000 members, a majority of whom occupy clerical positions in the various departments. They have more than once discovered a ruse for slarm and have sounded it. The Administration, while they endeavor to curry favor with this organization, would overwhelm it, were it not for the fact that it would defeat their partisan schemes in endeavoring enlist honorably discharged veterans in their cause. T have made strenuous efforts to muzzle the mouths of Radical soldiers, first by intimidation, and secondly by offer of post tion. All of these offers have not been successful. It is un-derstood that none of the members of this League are to be permitted to go home to vote unless they promise to support the Philadelphia platform and nothing strong r. After the Pail elections there is to be an indiscriminate slaughter of all members of this organization holding Government offices, in obedience to the loud clamors of Johnson civilians for bread obedience to the long damors of someon divisions for the and butter. But for the President's letter, directing heals of Departments to appoint and retain in office honorably discharged soldiers, he would have decapitated them long since. They are independent, and not disposed to barter away their manhood or their honorable war records for temporary favor, and will support Congress as long as it continues to

ATTEMPT TO MAKE INTERIOR CLERES FOOT THE BILLS. The Johnson Committee of this city to-day called upon the Clerks of the Interior Department, and endeavored to levy an assessment of \$1 spiece to de ray the expenses of the Custer meeting which assembled here last Saturday. The Conservatives argued that as the citize is of this city called the meeting they would not subscribe to its expenses, and the Radical Clerks informed the subscription agent that unless be left immediately be would be summarily ejected. He left. As the \$500 were not raised in the interior it is presumed that the first families of the district will have to open their pocket-books, in order to quit the appeals of the carpenters and plumbers who have threatened to present their bills to the President. On the 1st of Septem-ber the new Secretary of this Department - ill by John stalled in place of Mr. Harlan. On this occasion it is expected that the Conservatives will be jubilant, and the oppressed

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. SHERMAN. Gen. Sherman telegraphs from Laramie, Aug. 29, that the accounts of Indian troubles are much exaggerated.

The telegraph is not interrupted, the mails travel regularly, and no party properly organised has sustained any loss. There are some small parties of Indians stealing horses when they can do so with safety to themselves PUBLIC LANDS. Public lands were disposed of at the East Saginaw Michigan Land Office during the month of July, 1806, as follows: For each, 2,430 acres; Agricultural College Scrip loca-

17,577 acres; Land Warrants, 5.140 acres; Under the estead, act, 2.714 acres; showing a total of 44,851 acres disseed of in that district in a single month. Public lands were disposed of at the Marysville, Cal., Land Office during the mouth of July, 1866, as follows: For cash, 3,425 agree; Located with warrants 160 agree; total, 3,585

Receipts from Internal Revenue to-day amounted

In one of the departments here there are a number of documents filed showing some atroclous outrages on black and white Unionists in the Southern States.

RECONSTRUCTING GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN THE SOUTH.

It will be remembered that during the Rebellion many Government buildings in the South, such as Custom-Since the termination of hostilities the proper authorities have been busity engaged in reconstructing these buildings, at an expense of over \$5,000,003. It is expected that the new Cus tom-House to be built at Charleston, S. C., will cost the Gov-

ernment pearly \$200,000

TRANSACTION OF A PARDON-BROKER. The following transaction of an official here, in his capacity of a Pardon Broker, bus just come to light. It will be remambered that Corporal W. C. Corbett and privates Emory Smith and Mason Brown, all of the 1st Maine Veteran olanteers, were set upon and murdered in cold blood while on guard over Government property, on the 8th of October last, at Brown's Ferry, Savannah River, by J. Crawford Keys, Robert Keys and F. G. Stowers and C. Byrem. They by Gen. Sichles, and all were sentenced to be executed. In the case of the last three the Presi-dent ordered the sentence to be suspended, and it was then commuted to imprisonment for life, and Gen. Stokles. who had been overruled to secure this part of the sentence sent the prisoners to the Dry Tortugas. Through the influ pardon broker, they have been secreetly transferred to Fort Lafavette, preparatory to a speedy release. It is asserted by mite wealthy, have through their attorney Tompkins, paid the official and on don broker spoken of the sum of \$19,000 for

Gen. Fullerton, the twin brother of Gen. Steedman,

and the famous Inspector of Freedmen in the Southern States, tendered his resignation as an officer of the army to the Secret tary of War. It has been accepted, to take effect September Freedmen's Bureau, but was n't. He resigne, and goes West DEATH OF A PROMINENT LAWYER.

William J. Stone, a prominent lawyer of this city, died to day, after an illness of two months, THE PUBLIC DEST. It is hardly probable that the usual monthly state-

ment of the public debt will be in readiness before the 2d or 3d of next month. It is thought that a very considerable re duction will be shown in the debt, although, owing to the facof about \$60,000 000 of the temporary loan having been called in, a much less amount of ourrency cash will be found in the Treasury. The coin belance, however, will be shown to have largely increased. EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Cyrus S. Mackey has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Iowa, and David H. Abell, Collector of the Twenty-sixty District of New-

Investigation may prove the suppression of the dispatch; HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULV. Aug. 13, 1800.

P. H. SHERIDAR,

Major-General Commanding

The Military Board, called by Gen. Baird to investigate the occurrences in this city of July 13, is progressing as rapidly of possible. I see in the papers, by reports of an official character here, that an attempt was made to cast blame on the military for not being present on the 13th ait. There could have been no object in its being present, except to prevent the police from perpetrating a revolting to last, from my own offices, from disinterested and faithful persons. I believe that at least nine tenths of the casualties were perpetrated by the Police and citizens by stebbing and smashing in the heads of many who had been siready

to Gen. Grant.

Wounded were Killed by Police-

men and Citizens.

Present to Prevent the Massacre.

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE GARBLED

DISPATCHES?

The following dispatch from the Tribane Bureau of

NEW-OBLEANS, La., Aug. 30, 1866,-It may yet appear

officially that Gen. Sheridan's dispatches have been further

tampered with at Washington. The following important

telegram to Gen. Grant has been for some reason omitted

in the pretended publications of all the correspondence.

New Orleans has just been received at The Tribune Bureau

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 30, 1866.

THE GUILTY PARTY.

wounded or killed by policemen.

The personal friends of Gen. Grant here indignately deny the charge in The New-York Times of to-day, that their Washington correspondent sent to The Tones the garbled dispatch of Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant just as he, the correspondent, received it from Gen. Grant. The aforesaid dispatch was not received from Gen. Grant by The Times correspondent. Gen. Grant, after receiving the dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, took it immediately to the President, and that is the last he saw of it. The Times correspondent got the dispatch from the President, he being the only correspondent here who is admitted into to the ring of the White House. All here agree that the dispatch was garbled at the Wnite House. When the dispatch in its garbled form first appeared in The Times, Gen. Grant was heard to say by persons here, that an important sentence had been left out in the dispatch as printed in The Times. This, together with the dispatch of Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant, dated New Orleans, Aug. 13, 1866, and which was omitted by the President in the regular publication of the official correspondence, puts the President in a still worse predicament.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF

LOUISIANA, AUGUST 8, 1866. Whereas, On the 30th day of July, 1866, at New-Orleans, I.a., an organized band of assassins did maliciously and brutally murder a large number of unarmed and unsuspecting Union citizens; and, whereas, in our opinion the same spirit which caused the late Rebellion against the Government of the United States unimated the perwhereas, under circumstances equally favorable other musders and outrages may be repeated from the same

assassins: therefore, Resolved. In the name of the loyal people of Louist ana, that we respectfully ask the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States to maintain martial law over the City of New-Orleans, at least until the authors and aiders and abettors of the late massacre shall have been brought to such punishment as will secure the observance of law and order, and protect the

lives of the Union citizens of New-Orleans. Resolved, That a copy of the above preambles and resoition, which were unauimously adopted, be forwarded to Andrew Johnson, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

CANADA.

TEN BRITISH REGIMENTS TO BE SENT TO CANADA-

CROPS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

OTRANA C. W., Thorsday, Angust 50, 1886.

The semi-official paper here ays it has information that the force to come out to Canada is 10 regiments, and that fast stements are now ready to convey them. Tobacco is largely planted in Canada East this year. It pays better than grain or roots. The relief of the 2,000 on the Niagara every eight days will cost Canada a large sum for transportation at the end of six mouths, or the time the crops way be keet on the frontier. may be kept on the frontier.

THE LAMIZANDE CASE—PREPARATIONS TO BECKIVE

may be kept on the frontier.

THE LAMIGANDE CASE—PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE

THE FENIANS.

Special Dispatch to Tae N. V. Tribune.

OTTAWA. Thursday. Aug. 30, 1866.

In the Lamirande case the Judge takes the position that the offense did not amount to forgery, and therefore the case was not one for extradition. The executive relies on the fact that the offense was that of forgery, and therefore that the case came under the operation of the treaty. All the Judges are said to agree with their confirer.

An extra wire is to be put up on the telegraph line from here to Prescott, and a wire is to be run out from the camp at Thorald to the main line, to give the military force at the first point direct communication with Hamilton, Toronto, Ac. So far the steps taken to meet the Penints have been good shough. If there were good head-officers all might go well, but the force once in the field the bungling will begin.

THE MEANS OF DEPENSE.

Special Dazzigh to The A. Y. Tobare.

Special Dazzigh to The A. Y. Tobare.

The question of defense against the Fernians is a leading one in Canadian pointies. The Globe, of which the Hon. E. Bronne, is editor, demands the placing of the whole volunteer force in active service. The volunteers now in camps are placed under rigid discipline, and are not altower to speak in the ranks.

They are treated the same as regulars. No arms had yet arrived from England, but large quantities have been sent from Quebec, where there are thirty to forty thousand stands of various kind. The Davidy Telegraph says surcastically that from the great popularity of the non-intervention policy in England, the Fenians and ourselves will have to fight it out alone.

MEXICO.

PORCED LOANS BY MAXIMILIAN --- AN AMERICAN BARK SEIZED BY A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR.

SAN FRANCISCO. Thursday, Aug. 50, 1868.

Mexican advices state that Maximilian has levied two
forced loans on the residents of Guaymas, amounting to
\$27,000.

A French man-of-war reently seized the American back

Francis Paimer, under the pretense that she was loading guano without a permit, and carried her to Mazatlan. Admiral Thatcher will send the Saranac and Shawnce to

Accident to a Circus Performer.

Philadelpeta, Thursday, Aug. 30, 1866.

Julio Buislay, while performing the "Niagara Leap, this evening at the Walnutst. Theater tell from the trapeze near the ceiling, to the stage—a distance of 35 feet, but was only slightly injured. The performance was neclarated to the control of the contr

PRICE FOUR CENTS. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1866. NEW-ORLEANS. THE PRESIDENT.